THE [Numb. 609.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *January* 6, 1757.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

KENSINGTON, *October* 19.

LAST Saturday Morning Colonel Lentulus, Aid de Camp to his Pruſſian Majeſty, arrived here from the Pruſſian Army in Bohemia, with Letters to the King, which he had the Honour to deliver to his Majeſty in a private Audience.

BERLIN, *October* 9.

We have juſt received the following authentic Relation of the Action at Lowoſchutz, on the firſt Inſtant, between his Majeſty's Army and that of the Auſtrians.

ON the 28th of September, the King ſet out from his Camp at Sedlitz, and joined his Army in Bohemia, which he had ſent forward under the Command of Marſhal Keith, in order to take Poſſeſſion of and ſecure the Paſſes into Bohemia. This Army was encamped near Auſſig, and conſiſted only of 25,000 Men, becauſe the King had been obliged to leave the main Body of his Troops in the Neighbourhood of Pirna, in order to keep the Saxon Camp blocked up. The King, upon his Arrival, reſolved to march forward. He formed a Van-Guard of eight Battalions, ten Squadrons of Dragoons, and eight of Huſſars. He put himſelf at the Head of his Body, and marched to Tournitz; and ordered his Army to follow him in two Columns, the one by the Way of Proſcobot, and the other by the ſame Way his Van-Guard had taken. From Tournitz he marched, with his Van, towards Welmina, where he arrived that Evening, an Hour before Sun-ſet. There he ſaw the Auſtrian Army, with its Right Wing at Lowoſchutz, and its Left towards the Egra. That very Evening, the King himſelf, occupied, with ſix Battalions, a Hollow, and ſome riſing Grounds, which command Lowoſchutz, and which he reſolved to make uſe of, the next Day, in order to march out againſt the Auſtrians. The Army arrived, in the Night, at Welmina, where the King only formed his Battalions behind one another, and the Squadrons in the ſame Manner, which remained all Night in this Poſition; the King himſelf ſitting up all Night, and having no other Covering but his Cloak, before a little Fire, at the Head of his Troops. On the firſt of October, at Break of Day, he took with him his principal General Officers, and ſhewed them the Ground which he intended to occupy with his Army, viz. The Infantry, forming the firſt Line, to occupy two high Hills, and the Bottom betwixt them; ſome Battalions to form the ſecond Line; and the third, to be compoſed of the whole Cavalry. The King made all poſſible Diſpatch in duly ſtrengthening the Wings of his Army upon theſe Hills: The Infantry at the Right, poſſeſſed themſelves of their Poſt, and took all their Precautions, in order to ſecure it effectually; whilſt the Left was forming, it fell immediately into an Engagement with the Enemy's Pandours, Croatians, and Grenadiers, who were poſted in Vineyards, incloſed with Stone Walls. We advanced up in this Manner, till we came to the Declivity of the Hills towards the Enemy, from whence we ſaw the Town of Lowoſchutz filled with a great Body of Infantry, and a large Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon before it, and the Cavalry formed Chequer-wiſe, and in a Line between Lowoſchutz and the Village of Saufchitz. There being a thick Fog, this was all that could be perceived. The King ſent to reconnoitre; and the Reports confirmed all that had been judged of the Enemy's Poſition. After the King had found, that the Battalions were poſſeſſed of that Hollow in the Manner he had ordered it, he thought, that the firſt Thing to be done, was to drive back the Enemy's Cavalry, which ſtood in his Front. And with this View he ordered his own Cavalry to advance; formed them before his firſt Line of Infantry, and immediately attacked the Enemy's; which was broke: But as the Enemy had placed behind their Cavalry in hollow Places and Ditches, a great Body of Infantry with ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, our Cavalry through the Briſkneſs of their Attack, found themſelves expoſed to the Fire of this Cannon and of the Infantry; which obliged them to return and form again under the Protection of our Infantry and Cannon, without the Auſtrian Cavalry daring to purſue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the Charge; then, neither the Fire of 60 Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, nor that of their Infantry, which lay in thoſe hollow Places, nor the Ditches, which they had in their Front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole Auſtrian Cavalry, and from forcing the Infantry, which was poſted in thoſe Ditches. After this Charge was over, the King ordered his Cavalry up to the Hill again behind his Infantry, where he drew them up. In the mean Time, the Cannonading ſtill continued; and the Enemy made all poſſible Efforts to flank the Left of our Infantry. The King perceived the Neceſſity of ſupporting it, and ordered the Battalions of the firſt Line to turn to the Left; the Battalions of the ſecond Line filled up the Intervals, which had been occaſioned by this Motion; ſo that the Cavalry formed the ſecond Line, which ſupported the Infantry. At the ſame Time, the whole Left of the Infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the Town of Lowoſchutz in Flank, in Spite of the Cannon and the prodigious Infantry of the Enemy; ſet the Suburbs on Fire, carried the Poſt, and put the whole Army to Flight: After which Marſhal Brown retired to the other Side of the Egra, and took his Camp at Budin. The King of Pruſſia not only gained the Field of Battle, but that Day eſtabliſhed his Head Quarters at Lowoſchutz. The Prince of Bevern has ſignalized himſelf beyond any Thing that can be ſaid in his Praiſe. Never were ſuch Inſtances of Valour ſeen as well in the Cavalry as Infantry. The Enemy's Army was 60,000 Men ſtrong; and, notwithſtanding ſuch a Superiority, our Infantry forced incloſed Vineyards, and Stone Houſes; and, from ſeven in the Morning till three in the Afternoon, they ſuſtained the Fire of the Cannon and of the Infantry, and eſpecially the Attack of Lowoſchutz, which laſted without Intermiſſion, till the Enemy was drove out of it. Major Muller of the Artillery, behaved to Admiration. The Major Generals of Cavalry, Luderitz and Oertz, are killed, as well as Colonel Holzendorff of the Gens d'Arms. General Quadt, of the Infantry, is alſo killed. The Loſs of the Enemy is computed to amount to between 6 and 7000 Men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 Priſoners; among whom is Prince Lobkowitz; five Pieces of Cannon, and three Pair of Colours are fallen into our Hands: And we have loſt, in all, 2000 Men killed and wounded.

From the Camp at Budin in Bohemia, Sept. 24, 1756.

General Wied, whom his Excellency Marſhal Brown had detached with the Grenadiers and Huſſars, ordered Colonel Peronni, with 8 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 Horſe to advance to Peterſvalde: He was there attacked by a Body of Pruſſians on the 13th in the Morning, and repulſed them three Times. But the whole Corps under the Prince of Brunſwick advancing, he abandoned Peterſvalde, which he could no longer defend againſt the Superiority of the Enemy, and retired to Nolendorf, and from thence on the 15th, to Auſſig, where General Wied with the reſt of the Corps, remained: He was attacked a ſecond Time on the 17th, and repulſed the Enemy with great Bravery; but as the whole Corps under the Command of the Prince of Brunſwick was coming up to attack him, he abandoned Auſſig, and took Poſſeſſion of Lowoſchutz. We loſt two Huſſars, and had one Lieutenant and four Soldiers wounded. The Loſs of the Enemy muſt be more conſiderable, as ſeveral Waggons with wounded Men were ſent away. The Army decamped on the 14th, in three Columns, from Kolin: One Column took its Rout by Koſteliz, and the other two by Prague. On the 20th, 21ſt, and 22d, they entered this Camp, after which a regular Camp was marked out along the Egra, into which the Army entered the 23d, in order of Battle, in two Lines.

Within theſe few Days, near 60 Deſerters from the Enemy, have come into our Camp.

The Battalions of Carlſtadt, and of the Bannat of Croatia, arrive ſucceſſively.

The Saxon Army continues blocked up in their Camp at Pirna, by the Pruſſians.

His Excellency Marſhal Brown having received Advice the 24th, that the Caſtle of Tetſchen, where there was a Captain with ſome Invalids, had been attacked with Cannon, and forced to ſurrender, ſent a Detachment under the Orders of Lieutenant Colonel Macelligot, to take Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of Schrekſtein.

The 25th he was attacked by the Pruſſians, but he repulſed them; in his Turn he attacked the Bridge they had at Auſſig, and by forcing the Head of it, oblig'd them to retire with Loſs, and to withdraw the Bridge: In theſe two little Affairs, we had one Croat killed, and four wounded. The ſame Day the Marſhal ſent a large Detachment to Leitmaritz to ſecure the Convoy on the other Side of the Elbe, from the Incurſions of the Enemy's Parties. Our Huſſars and Croats daily bring in Priſoners.

General Haddick arrived here ſome Days ago, with his Regiment; alſo five Battalions of Croats have joined us.

As we have received Advice that the Pruſſian Army is in Motion, we hold ourſelves in Readineſs to march; ſo probably we are on the Point of coming to an Action. Several Pruſſian Deſerters arrive in our Camp; we give every one a certain Sum of Money; we buy their Arms and Horſes, and give them Paſſports to go where they pleaſe.

On the 30th arrived here General Count Luchesi. He ſhines as much by his uncommon Valour, as by his other Qualities in the Art of War, ſo his Arrival cauſed a univerſal Joy in the whole Army.

BRUSSELS, *October* 15. On Saturday laſt Letters from Holland brought us an Account of a Victory gained on the firſt Inſtant, at Lowoſchutz, by the King of Pruſſia, over the Auſtrians, commanded by Marſhal Brown; but the next Evening a Courier arrived here from Vienna, with the following Particulars of that Action.

Marſhal Brown's Relation to their Imperial Majeſties, of the Battle of the firſt of October.

The 30th of September, the King of Pruſſia marched in the Night, at the Head of 40,000 Men, towards the Imperial Army.

Marſhal Brown being informed of it, cauſed the Vineyards and Avenues to be occupied by more than 1000 Croats on each Side, and from thence began to fire about two o'Clock in the Morning.

At Break of Day the Pruſſian Army was ſeen through the narrow Paſſes of Welmina, where they formed themſelves on the Hills to the Right, on the Left, and in the Bottom of Lowoſchutz, and the Battle began at ſeven o'Clock, when the Fog cleared up.

The Fire on both Sides was very briſk, and the Pruſſian Cannonading ſuch, that every one agreed, they had never heard any Thing like it; notwithſtanding which the Imperial Troops performed Prodigies of Valour, by ſuſtaining the Fire of the Artillery with the greateſt Firmneſs, and by repulſing the Enemy's Attacks ſeveral Times.

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The Pruſſians finding their Efforts vain, began to throw red hot Balls into the Village of Lowoſchutz, and ſet fire to it; our Infantry thus finding themſelves between the Fire of the Village and the Enemy's Attack, were obliged to quit the Eminence on the Right of the Village, to form themſelves in the Plain; after which the Fire ſlackened, and ceaſed entirely at three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

His Pruſſian Majeſty retired behind the Field of Battle, upon which Marſhal Brown remained the whole Night; but finding the next Day that they were in Want of Water, his Excellency returned to his Camp at Budin on the 2d, and the Pruſſians had not yet taken Poſſeſſion of the Village of Lowoſchutz.

The Imperial Cavalry performed Wonders, driving back that of the Enemy twice, ſo that they did not dare appear again, and were obliged to retire behind their Infantry.

The Number of the Killed and Wounded on the Part of the Imperialiſts, do not amount to 2000 Men; of the Officers of Diſtinction, General Radicati, and Colonel Szentilani are killed, General Prince Lobkowitz is wounded and Priſoner, General Rantzow, Col. Caroli, Adjutant General Hager, and the Marſhal's Son, wounded; Gourſville and Laſſi are alſo wounded.

The Enemy's Loſs muſt be much more conſiderable; we are aſſured that three of their Generals are killed; we have made ſome hundred Priſoners, among whom are a great many Officers. [*So far the Gazette.*]

PARIS, *September* 17.

The Nine following Articles contain the Ratification of the Treaty lately concluded between the Court of France and that of Peterſburg.

I. THE Empreſs of Ruſſia accedes to the Treaty of Verſailles concluded the Firſt of May, engaging to employ all her Forces, whenſoever it ſhall be required, to enforce the Execution of what is thereby ſtipulated.

II. The King of France guaranties to the Empreſs of Ruſſia in Perpetuity, the Order of Succeſſion, as ſhe has eſtabliſhed it in Favour of the Duke of Holſtein, her Nephew, and his Deſcendants, promiſing to perform that Guaranty as well by his good Offices, as by giving all neceſſary Aſſiſtance.

III. The King guaranties to the Empreſs all her Conqueſts made upon Sweden, in ſuch Manner as never to ſupport any Claims which may at any Time hereafter be made thereto.

IV. The two contracting Powers ſhall, as far as in them lies, contribute to ſupport the Archducal Houſe of Auſtria, and to ſecure the Indiviſibility of her Eſtate as ſettled by the Pragmatic Sanction.

V. The Empreſs engages to aſſiſt either, or even both of the Parties, if the Caſe requires, or it ſhall be demanded, with 30,000 Men, when a Requiſition thereof ſhall be made.

VI. When Providence ſhall inſpire one of the Parties at War with a Deſire of Peace, and Propoſals for an Accommodation ſhall be made, the three Powers ſhall unite and act in Concert in laying the immovable Foundation of ſolid Peace, and employ for that End all their Forces as well as their Mediation.

VII. The King and the Empreſs ſhall conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, to the reciprocal Advantage of their Subjects; for which Purpoſe a Tariff ſhall be drawn up, as was done in the Time of Peter the Great.

VIII. The great Object of the contracting Parties being to hinder the Flames of War from ſpreading farther than the Broils between the Crowns of Great-Britain and France have already extended them, they will employ their good Offices with the King of Pruſſia, in order to adjuſt, in an amicable Manner, the Differences which ſubſiſt between that Prince and the Court of Vienna.

IX. As the Cultivation of the Grand Signior's pacific Sentiments is neceſſary to the reſtoring and maintaining of Peace, the preſent Treaty ſhall be communicated to the Ottoman Porte, and the contracting Powers ſhall ſtudy to maintain a good Underſtanding with the Court of Conſtantinople.

DUBLIN, *September* 18.

Sunday laſt an elderly Lady, hearing a reverend Divine, in one of our Pariſh Churches, preaching Forgiveneſs of our Enemies, ſuddenly roſe up with the following Exclamation: *What! forgive Byng, the Betrayer of his Country! not I truly, I will forgive no Traitor to his King and the Public.*

LONDON, *September* 30.

Extract of a Letter from BOULOGNE.

"Capt. De Ferne, commanding a Sloop of 12 Guns, from four to ſix Pounders, and 148 Men, was met fourteen Leagues from Edinburgh by Captain Orrok, Commander of the Adventure of 10 Guns, and 52 Men; when Capt. Orrok, like a brave Scotſman, immediately came to an Engagement, tho' every Way inferior to the Sloop, except in Point of Courage; he had the Misfortune to have 5 Men killed and about 18 wounded, and Capt. de Ferne had 7 Men killed and 25 wounded. The Engagement laſted two Hours, with continual Firing; and de Ferne would certainly have loſt more Men, had not an Accident happened to Capt. Orrok, which was, his Powder taking Fire, when the Intrepid Scotſman gave an amazing Inſtance of Courage, for having no more Powder, they then threw the Balls at the Enemy with their Hands; but the great Superiority of the French, who were provided with every Thing, obliged them to ſurrender. I cannot ſufficiently praiſe the brave Action of theſe unfortunate Men, who merited a better Fate.

Yeſterday's Letters from Dartmouth adviſe, that the 22d Inſtant came in there, in an open Boat, the Maſter of the Alexander, Thomas Johnſon, from North-Yarmouth for Liverpool, with 12 Seamen, who found Means to eſcape from a Priſon they were confined in at Morlaix in France. The ſaid Maſter is ſince gone to Plymouth to take Poſſeſſion of his Veſſel, ſhe being retaken by the Ambuſcade, and carried into that Port. The above Perſons left Morlaix Yeſterday ſe'ennight, at Eleven o'Clock at Night, at which Place were a 36 Gun Frigate, and two Privateer Sloops ready to put to Sea. There were likewiſe in the ſaid Port 14 Prizes they had taken from the Engliſh.—Theſe bold Enterprizers having, under Favour of the Night, paſſed by two Privateers, a Man of War, and the Caſtle, unnoticed, put to Sea in their little Bark, deſtitute of Compaſs or Food (excepting a little Bread they had ſaved out of their ſcanty Allowance for two Days before) truſting to the Stars by Night, and the Sun by Day, to point them over to their Native Shore. They met with extream bad Weather in their Paſſage, expecting every Moment to be ſwallowed up in the Deep: And in their Diſtreſs ſpoke with a Dutchman, told him their diſmal Caſe, but could get nothing from him but abuſive Language. *(Horrid Barbarians! Is it poſſible ſuch Monſters in human Shape ſhould exiſt in any Part of the Globe enlightened with the divine Rays of the Goſpel!)* As ſoon as they arrived there, like a Parcel of drowned Rats, they waited on the Governor, who received them with all the Humanity their piteous Condition deſerved; and, by his Recommendation to the charitably diſpoſed Inhabitants, procured for them a comfortable Relief after ſo perilous a Voyage.

They declare, that the great Hardſhips they endured in Priſon (which is the ſame the Felons are commonly kept in) made them reſolve upon attempting an Eſcape, which they effected by Means of an Iron Bar wrenched out of the Window, and with breaking through a thick Stone Wall, and forcing three ſtrong Doors, got into the Street: That the Maſters are treated with the ſame Rigour as the common Men; but that both were generally imputed to the Inhumanity of the Goaler. [*Strange! that in the Country of the Moſt Chriſtian King, ſuch unchriſtian Hearts ſhould dwell.*]

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated October 9.

"On Saturday laſt arrived the Revenge Privateer, Capt. Gyles, from a Cruize; his Men when they came on Shore made a handſome Appearance, each Man having a clean French ruffled Shirt on, which they had taken on board a Bark, Sept. 15, in Lat. 44. 10. Lon. 7. from London; the Veſſel belonged to Vigo, and was bound to Bayonne, with ſome of the Officers and Seamen belonging to the Prince de Conti, a French India Ship, lying at Corunna. When the Privateer boarded her, they found 24 Frenchmen hid below, and none but Spaniards upon the Deck, however they took Care to eaſe them of their Dollars, Silver Buckles, private Adventures, &c. and have brought in 732 Ounces of Silver, 13 Ounces of Gold, 5 Cheſts of India Goods, &c. and two Tons of Coffee.

"On Sunday laſt arrived here the Anſon Privateer from a Cruize, and brought in the Arabonetta, a fine Ship, of about 320 Tons Burthen, John Arrean, Maſter, from St. Domingo bound for Nantz, laden with Sugar, Indico, Coffee, Cotton, Hides, &c. valued at 20,000 l.

"The Anſon's People have had particular Marks of Providence conferred on them this Cruize; for tho' they have taken the Alexander, a Prize of 400 Tons, outward bound, worth 5000 l. and the Juno, a Privateer of equal Force with themſelves, beſides the forementioned Prize, yet not one of their Hands has received the leaſt Damage."

October 19. They write from Dreſden, that as his Pruſſian Majeſty cannot advance farther into Bohemia with Safety, while the Saxons remain in their intrenched Camp at Pirna, he has given his Poliſh Majeſty thrice twenty-four Hours to ſign the Articles that have been propoſed to him; and in Caſe they are not complied with, the Pruſſian Troops have Orders to attack thoſe Entrenchments in twelve different Places at once; for the due Execution of which they have been furniſh'd with heavy Artillery, Mortars, and an immenſe Quantity of Bombs, Bullets, and Ammunition.

We hear that the Grand Signior has threaten'd that if the Empreſs of Ruſſia marches any Forces to the Aſſiſtance of the Queen of Hungary, he will march 100,000 Men into her Dominions.

We are inform'd that the Fleet going to the Mediterranean are to relieve ſome of the larger Ships which have been in thoſe Seas ſome Months, while they go to Gibraltar with the Sick and get clean'd, refitted and water'd, from whence they are again to rejoin the Fleet with recover'd Men, upon which other Ships will ſail from the Fleet for ſaid Purpoſe.

It is rumour'd that the Right Hon. H—— F—— has reſign'd.

NEW-YORK, *December* 20.

Monday laſt was ſent in here, by the Privateer Brig King George, Capt. Arnold, of this Port, the Ship Count de Clermont, Monſieur Martin Dumann, late Commander, of 14 Carriage Guns, 6 Pounders, and 42 Men, which he took in Lat. 28 and ½, Lon. 62, after a ſmart Engagement of five Glaſſes, in which the French Captain was killed, by a double-headed Shot that went in cloſe by the Cabbin Window, where he was fighting one of the Guns, and two others wounded, one of which is ſince dead. Capt. Arnold received a ſlight Wound in the Throat by a Splinter, Lieutenant Harriſon, and upwards of 20 others wounded, beſides one Boy killed in the Main-Top.

The above Prize is about 400 Tons, is loaded with Sugar, Coffee and Indico, was bound from Cape François to Bourdeaux, and part of a Fleet of 40 Sail that left the Cape the 4th of November, being convoyed clear of the Iſlands by Pierre Salvart, with 6 Men of War; and when taken was in Sight of 4 Ships more, ſome of which Captain Arnold immediately gave Chace to, and as ſeveral Guns were fired that Night, 'tis imagined he came up with, and engaged them; and we are in daily Expectation he will ſend us in ſome more of the ſame Sort.

Friday laſt Capt. Dennier arrived here from St. Euſtatia, and reports, That three Days before he left that Place, a Sloop came in there from Antigua, the Maſter whereof ſaid, that Capt. Grigg, in the Privateer Brig Johnſon, of this Port, had taken and ſent into that Iſland, a French Privateer Sloop of 10 Carriage Guns, and 80 Men, a French Schooner, and two Dutch Sloops, one of which was condemned.

December 27. Capt. Haddon, in the Privateer Schooner Peggy, of this Port, has taken a French Ship of about 200 Tons, bound from Old France for the Weſt-Indies, and ſent her into Rhode-Iſland.

Since our laſt, his Majeſty's Ship Nightingale, James Campbell, Eſq; Commander, ſailed on a Cruize; as did alſo, the Privateer Snow Hornet, James Spelling, Commander.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 16.

In a Letter from Barbados by Captain Rodgers there is the following Paragraph, viz.

"By a Letter from Guadaloupe, dated October 5, we are informed, that a Xebeck is arrived at Martinico from Marſeilles, of 22 Nine Pounders, 1 Eighteen Pounder, and 300 Men; and that ſhe, a Frigate, and a Sloop of 14 Six Pounders, are to go out on a Cruize in Concert. I am afraid they will do much Miſchief, as the Xebeck rows with 48 Oars. There are two more Xebecks of the ſame Force daily expected from Marſeilles."

Since our laſt Captain Stokes came to Town. He was bound to New-York from Dublin, but taken by a Privateer Schooner from Louiſburg, and carried in there. He was very ill uſed, being ſtripped of every Thing that was valuable; and the Crew of the Privateer were ſo naked, that they cut up his Sails to make Trowſers of them.

December 23. By Capt. Fabre from St. Chriſtophers there is Advice, that the Denny Privateer,

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of this Port, had taken a French Schooner off of Gusdaloupe, and sent her to Antigua; but that she was re-taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Gusdaloupe.

Extract of a Letter from Reading, dated the 13th Inst.

"We have an Account from Fort Babel, that on Friday last a Boy was killed and scalped, and another, who had the Small-pox, was dangerously wounded by the Indians, within a Mile and a Half of said Fort. Lieutenant Humphreys went out, but could find nothing of the Enemy. The wounded Lad says he saw but two Indians, one painted black, the other red; they cut him badly, but would not scalp him, for fear of taking the Infection, as is supposed."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 6.

Yesterday about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a large Ship went into the Mouth of *Patuxent*, which was supposed to be from *London*; but no Letters or Papers are yet come from her.

Capt. *William Street*, in the Brigantine *Defiance*, of *Pool*, arrived Yesterday in *Severn*, from *South-Hampton*, having had a Passage of almost Four Months.

On Saturday last, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; of *Prince George's* County, was Married to Mrs. HAMILTON, of this City, a most agreeable Widow Lady, of excellent Accomplishments, and a happy Temper.

Mr. GREEN,

AS the Reputation of Merchants in *England* in the Consignment Business, whose Dependance for Bread is upon the good Opinion the People here have of them, is very tender and dear to them, I think I cannot do Justice to the Gentlemen for whom I am concerned, without getting you to Clear up a Matter, with which they have been very unjustly charged, by inserting the Affidavits herewith sent, in your GAZETTE.

As I am sensible the Charge was spread with as much Industry as it contained Falshood, and can't tell who it may have reach'd, I don't know in what other Way so effectually to redress injured Innocence.

The Charge I mean, and which many of your Readers, I know must have heard, was as follows: *Edward Scott*, together with his Father-in-Law and Brother, owned the Ship *Betsey*, and said *Edward Scott* had mortgaged his Part of said Ship to his said Father-in-Law and Brother. She was Chartered by Messieurs *Sedgley*, *Hilhouse*, and *Berry*, to load Tobacco to *Bristol*, and was, by the Mortgagees, Consign'd to them, and Directions and Orders given to them to Sell her to Clear the Mortgage, and Pay the Money due on her. *Edward Scott* went Master of her: Those Gentlemen Bought the Ship in the Manner those Affidavits set forth: But *Edward Scott*, when he returned to this Country again last *May* (very maliciously, and for no other Reason that I know of, but because the Gentlemen would not give what Credit and advance what Monies for him he wanted) asserted and told many People he conversed with, that *those Gentlemen had procured the said Ship to themselves in a very unfair Manner, and by their sinister Means, had prevented his getting Two Hundred Pounds Sterling more for her than she was Sold for*; that Mr. Knox *had agreed to give him Six Hundred Pounds for her, and* Mr. Berry *heard of it and went to* Mr. Knox, *and told him, the Ship had been a sunken Vessel, had been hurt in Launching, and was Weak and good for Little, and thereby put* Mr. Knox *off from Buying her purposely for their Company to have a Bargain in her, and that they had engaged other People not to Bid for her; and that if he had not got a Man to Bid in his Behalf they would have gotten her for Two Hundred Pounds Sterling*: And many other Things equally Base, False, and Malicious; to shew which, I shall say no more, but refer your Readers to the Affidavits. And am,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

Chester-Town, Jan. 1. 1757. THOMAS RINGGOLD.

THOMAS *Knox*, Esq; *Samuel Sedgley*, Merchant, and *Edward Nicholas*, Merchant, all of the City of *Bristol*, severally make Oath; and each, Speaking for himself, saith, And First,

The Deponent Thomas Knox, *saith, That some Time in the Month of* December *last past*, Edward Scott, *Mariner, Master of the Ship* Betsey, *from* Maryland, *which then lay in the Port of* Bristol, *applied himself to this Deponent, and offered for Sale the said Ship* Betsey *for Five Hundred Pounds Sterling: In Consideration of which, said* Scott *then declared, that he would undertake or engage to load the said Ship* Betsey *with Tobacco for Three Years successively to the Address of this Deponent*; whereupon *this Deponent desired the said* Scott *to deliver in his Proposals in Writing, touching the Matters aforesaid, for him this Deponent to consider thereof*; *and in the mean Time this Deponent saith, he enquired of* William Tombs, *an eminent Master Ship-Wright in* Bristol, *into the Circumstances and Value of said Ship*; *who thereupon informed this Deponent, that he the said* Tombs *and Others had surveyed and valued said Ship at a less Sum than Four Hundred Pounds: And this Deponent further saith, that soon afterwards the said* Scott *delivered to this Deponent his Proposals in Writing, under his own Hand, and which are in the Words and Figures following, to wit,* "That "*T. K* shall take ¼ of the Ship *Betsey* at the Rate "of £ 600 Ster. then ¼ of her will amount to "£ 450, that she shall as soon as agreed on go for "*Maryland*, that *E: S* will oblige himself to Load "Back the said Ship with a load of Tob°. cons^d. "to *T: K*, & will continue Loading her to the "said *T. K* for three Years with Tob°. That "*E. S* must be allowed 5/ Sters. pr (Hhd) for "all Tob°. put on Board said Ship, as a Gratuity for Craft Hire or putting the said Tob°. on "Board, which is according to the custom of that "Port, Rideing Expences to be allowed. *E. S.* "will farther in case the said *Betsey* should be either taken or any way miscarry, that if the said "*T. K* will supply her Room with another Ship "of about the same Burthen That *E. S* will still "continue Loading her for three Years, Farther "if *E. S* finds that more Tob° can be had to "*T. K*, than the one Ship "Load, * & *T. K.* thinks "proper of sending another "agreeable to the advice of "*E. S*, that he will Use "his utmost Endeavours to procure them a Load."

* "NB that is if he "finds there is imployment for more "Ships than one."

And this Deponent further saith, that conceiving the said Edward Scott *had deceived him in the Value of the said Ship, and in some other Representations in Relation thereto, he this Deponent declin'd having any Thing further to do with the said* Scott, *or the said Ship* Betsey. *And Lastly, this Deponent saith, that he did not decline Purchasing of said Ship from any Information given him from Messieurs* Sedgley, Hilhouse *and* Berry, *or either of them, touching or relating to the Quality of the said Ship.*

The Deponent Samuel Sedgley, *for himself, saith, That the said* Edward Scott, *previous to his Offers given to the said* Thomas Knox, *desir'd this Deponent and his Partners to get the said Ship* Betsey *valued, and that he the said* Edward Scott *would take to such Ship according to the Valuation that should be made in Consequence thereof, he having said, that he had a Credit upon* London, *which would enable him to pay the Monies such Valuation would amount to*; *at which Time this Deponent desir'd* Scott *to apply himself to such Persons as should be most agreeable for that Purpose*; *and accordingly he the said* Edward Scott *did apply to Mr.* William Tombs, *a Master Ship-Wright*, Stephen Perry, *Anchor-Smith, and* Richard Seabourn, *Sail-Maker, all of* Bristol, *who soon after such Application from* Scott, *and at his Instance and Request, severally appraised or valued such Ship and its Furniture at the Price or Sum of Three Hundred and Sixty Pounds and Ten Shillings. And this Deponent saith, that in the intermediate Time of* Scott's *Application to the said Mr.* Tombs *and Others, and of their valuing or appraising of the said Ship* Betsey *as aforesaid, he the said* Edward Scott *applied to Mr.* Thomas Knox, *and made him the Proposals in the Affidavit of Mr.* Knox *above set forth, the Original of which Proposals this Deponent saith he hath seen, and knows it to be* Edward Scott's *own Hand Writing. And this Deponent saith, that on the Tenth Day of* January *last the said Ship* Betsey, *by the Consent of* Edward Scott, *and by the Consent of this Deponent and his Partners (as Agents for the other Owners residing in* Maryland) *was put up, at the Exchange Coffee-House in* Bristol, *to a Public Sale by Auction, and Inventories of such Ship and her Tackle were made out by* Edward Scott *himself, and distributed in several of the Public Offices in* Bristol, *previous to the Day of Sale*; *and proper Printed Notices of such Sale were distributed about the said City: And this Deponent saith, that at the Sale of the said Ship one Mr.* Edward Nicholas, *of the said City, Merchant, appear'd to be a Bidder at the Sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds, and this Deponent, in order to raise the Sale of said Ship for the Benefit of its Owners, bid Five Pounds above the said* Edward Nicholas, *and thereupon the Auctioneer allowed this Deponent to be the best Bidder for such Ship at the Price of Four Hundred Pounds. And this Deponent saith, that after the Sale was over, and on the same Day, and also some Days after, this Deponent not designing at such Sale, to purchase such Ship on his own Account, but entirely with Intention of advancing the Sale thereof for the Benefit of its Owners, made an Offer to the said* Edward Nicholas *to sell the said Ship at the Price he Bid at the said Sale, being the Sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds, which he refused then to give.*

And the Deponent Edward Nicholas, *for himself, saith, That on the Tenth Day of* January *last past, the said Ship* Betsey *was, agreeable to public Notice given, put up [illegible] by Auction at the Exchange Coffee-House in* Bristol, *at which Sale this Deponent saith he bid the Sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds for said Ship: And this Deponent saith, that the said* Samuel Sedgley *appearing to be the best Bidder at such Sale, the said Ship was allowed to be the Property of him the said* Samuel Sedgley, *at the Price of Four Hundred Pounds. At the Close of which Sale, this Deponent saith, that the said* Samuel Sedgley *told this Deponent, that he had only bid for the said Ship with a View of serving its Owners, by keeping her up to a good Price, and at the same Time he the said* Samuel Sedgley *offer'd the said Ship to this Deponent for the Sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five Pounds, being the Sum this Deponent bid at the said Sale, and was at that Time, and some Days after, by him this Deponent refused, for this Deponent saith, he did not bid for said Ship with a View to purchase her on his own Account, but by Direction and for Account of Messieurs* Devonsheir Reeve *and* Lloyd.

THOMAS KNOX,
SAMUEL SEDGLEY,
EDWARD NICHOLAS.

Sworn at the City of *Bristol* this Twenty-third Day of *October*, 1756, before me; and as a further Testimony whereof, I have hereunto put and affixed my Notarial Seal,

L. S.

J. WADE, Not. Pub. & Ma. extraordinary in the Court of Chancery.

Roderick Cheyne,

At the Sign of the WHITE-HORSE, *in* Baltimore *County*,

IS removed, from the old House he formerly lived in, to a very good, commodious, new Stone-House, two Stories high, consisting of several Rooms well finished, where he now keeps Tavern, being at a small Distance North from the *Nottingham* Iron-Works, (usually called Mr. *Lawson's* Works) on the Post Road from *Philadelphia* to *Annapolis*, and is a very good Stage to call and bait at, being nearly half Way between the Sign of the *Black-Horse*, at the Head of *Bush-River*, and *Baltimore-Town*; where all Travellers and Others may depend on good Entertainment and Lodging, Provender for Horses, &c. and every other Way civilly used.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Sellman*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-siz'd Dark Bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock, blindly, G B, has a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane, a Sprig Tail, his hind Feet white, and lately shod before.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mrs. *Mary Young*, near the Mouth of the Eastern Branch of *Patowmack*, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in his Forehead, and branded on the off Buttock with a C.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST PUBLISHED,

To be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK for the Year of our LORD 1757, containing the LUNATIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

On THURSDAY the 20th of January,

THE HOUSES and LOT in *Lower-Marlborough* belonging to Mr. *John Moffatt*, with a Parcel of LAND adjoining to the said Town, containing about Thirty Acres: Also sundry HOUSHOLD FURNITURE; for Bills of Exchange, or Cash.

COLMORE BRANES, Attorney in Fact for Mr. *John Moffat*.

THE Subscriber determining to settle his Affairs, without Loss of Time, desires all Persons indebted to him, as Collector of his Lordship's Rents (in *Frederick* County), or otherwise, to make Payment by the tenth Day of *January* at farthest, or the most speedy Methods (the Laws admit of) will be taken for the Collection of his Claims. SAMUEL BEALL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND, situate about 3 Miles from *Annapolis*, on the North Side of *Severn*, containing 673 Acres, having a fine Branch running thro' it for near a Mile, very fit for Meadow Land, and about 200 of it good Wood Land. There is on the Plantation a good Dwelling-House, built on a rising Ground, with four Rooms on a Floor, a Barn, Stable, Smoke House, Hen House, *&c.* a very good Garden, paled Yard, and a good stoned Well; and a very good Orchard: The Title is indisputable.

The Purchaser may have Time for Payment of Part of the Purchase-Money, on giving Security, if required. For Terms apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Likewise to be Sold by said *Campbell* a House and Lot in *Annapolis*, near to *Severn* Ferry, where he lately lived, with a good Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, Hen House, and Garden.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Peter Dent*, junior, near *Piscataway*, a small Black Heifer, mark'd in the left Ear a Crop, and in the right Ear an under-bit the full Length of the Ear.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Frederick-Town*, in *Frederick* County, on the 10th of *June* last, a *Dutch* Servant Man, named *Michael Bower* (who could not then speak a Word of *English*); he is a Baker by Trade, of a middle Size, is about 24 Years of Age, full-faced, of a brown Complexion, has grey Eyes, and a very effeminate Voice. He had on a new Felt Hat, a blue Jacket, and two Pair of Trowsers. He is supposed to be somewhere about *Patapsco*.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have TWO PISTOLES Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by NICHOLAS BUTCHER.

WHEREAS many People in this Province are indebted unto the Subscriber, upon long standing open Accounts, he hereby requests them that they immediately pay off their Ballances, or settle them. And as the Importation of Goods is considerably dearer now than formerly, he still continues to sell his Stays at the same Price as before, (which is much cheaper than importing and running the Chance of losing them), to all who pay the Ready Money, and is obliged to raise his Price with those who want Credit; and as he is now in great Want of Cash, to enable him to import Goods for the Carrying on his Business, begs that they would be expeditious in paying off their old Scores, which will much oblige,

Their humble Servant,

CHARLES WALLACE.

Virginia, November 4, 1756.

THIS is to give public Notice, That Mr. *John Ballendine* is no longer Agent for the Subscribers at their Furnace erected at *Occoquan*, or elsewhere, and the supposed Partnership between the said *John Ballendine* and ourselves is entirely dissolved; nor has he any further Connexion with our Affairs at present, than to settle all Accounts that have accrued under his Transaction of our Business for the two Years last past: Therefore all Persons are desired to settle their Accounts, in order to receive or pay the respective Ballances, in order to a speedy final Settlement of those Books; and all Persons are forewarned not to credit the said *Ballendine* from this Time on Account of

JOHN TAYLOE,
PRESLY THORNTON.

JOHN BENNETT, in ANNAPOLIS, sells all Sorts of manufactured TOBACCO, in small or large Quantities. 22

THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

Living near the lower End of Green-Street, *on the Dock, in* ANNAPOLIS, *where he formerly kept Tavern,*

GIVES Public Notice, That he has again taken out Licence, and has very good Entertainment for Gentlemen or Others; and hopes for the Company of his old Friends, who may depend on good Liquors, Victuals, Beds, and Provender for their Horses, and very good Usage, from,

Their humble Servant,

5 THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

To all SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, and other his Lordship's good PEOPLE, within the Province of MARYLAND.

WHEREAS Complaint is this Day made to me, *George Steuart*, one of the Justices of the Provincial Court of the Province aforesaid, by Lieutenant *Alexander M'Bean*, an Officer of the *Royal American Regiment*, under the Right Honourable the Lord *Loudoun*, that on the 13th Instant, at Night, deserted from the Company to which he belongs *James Nevill*, a Corporal, of a brown Complexion, round Visage, black Eyes, black Hair, aged 21 Years, about 5 Feet 8 and a half Inches high, born at *Turky-Point-Neck* in *Cæcil* County, *Maryland*: Had on when he went away, a blue Coat with flat white Metal Buttons, red Breeches, and a black bob Wig; as also *William Brown*, a Soldier, of a brown Complexion, grey Eyes, short brown Hair, aged about 30 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, born on *Potowmack* in *Northumberland* County, *Virginia*, both being duly enlisted, as Soldiers, in the said *Royal American Regiment*, and are supposed to be harboured by some evil-minded Persons, to the Hindrance of his Majesty's Service:

THESE are, therefore, in the Name of the *Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, to will and require you to make diligent Search for the said* James Nevill *and* William Brown, *in all suspected Places, and when you apprehend them, that you convey them to the next Sheriff where they shall be taken, who is required to send them from Constable to Constable until they shall be safely delivered to the said Lieutenant* M'Bean, *or the Commanding Officer, at the City of* Annapolis. *Given under my Hand and Seal this 14th Day of* December, 1756.

GEORGE STEUART.

According to Act of Parliament, any Person that harbours a Deserter, is liable to forfeit Five Pounds Sterling.

N. B. FORTY SHILLINGS Reward for either of the above Deserters, to be paid by the Commanding-Officer at *Annapolis*.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Sterling Money, Gold, Silver, or Current Money,

A TRACT of Land, adjoining to *George-Town*, in *Frederick* County, containing 230 Acres or thereabouts, convenient for Trade, with a good Dwelling-House, fifty Feet long and thirty Feet wide, four Rooms on a Floor, with a good Kitchen and Office, with Brick Chimneys. Also one Acre of Ground in *George-Town*, with two large Inspection-Houses; whither, in a good Crop-Year, come upwards of a Thousand Hogsheads of Tobacco. A large Stone-House, adjoining the Inspection-Houses, with a Kitchen and Garden, convenient for a Public-House. Store-Houses, besides, and other improv'd Lots.

One Tract of Land, lying on *Goose-Creek*, in *Prince-George's* County, two Miles from *George-Town*, containing 286 Acres, 80 of which fit for Meadow-Ground; whereon there are two Apple-Orchards and other Improvements: This lies convenient too to the Eastern Branch of *Potowmack*.

Any Persons inclinable to buy either of the above Tracts of Land, Houses, or improv'd Lots, may apply to the Subscriber, living at the *Wood-Yard*, in *Prince-George's* County, *Maryland*: Where they may be supplied, likewise, with choice NEGROES of either Sex, and of any Age.

GEORGE GORDON.

N. B. Any one that buys the Tract of Land and Dwelling-House adjoining to *George-Town*, shall have Time given him for Payment of Part.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE BRICK BREW-HOUSE, situated on *Severn* River, in *Annapolis*, with one, two, or three Lots of Ground, with three Tenements: There are also a Copper and Brewing Utensils, a large Still, *&c.* well fixed. It is fit and convenient for the Business of Malting, Brewing and Stilling; as also for Merchandize, as the House will make a fine Warehouse.

Also a Plantation near the said Town, containing by Deed 120 Acres, whereon is a good Brick House, with three Rooms on a Floor, a large Cellar, Kitchen, Stable, Corn-House, two Gardens well paled, *&c.* It is very fit for a Public-House. For Title and Terms apply to

PATRICK CREAGH.

N. B. The said *Creagh* gives 3*s.* *per* Bushel for Barley.

A LIST of LETTERS, now in the Post-Office at ANNAPOLIS, *received since the last List was publish'd, with the Part from whence they came, and Postage charg'd on each, viz.*

B.

Mr. Henry Baker, *Cæcil*, *V.* 1/3
Dr. Slyghter Bouchell, *Cæcil*, *P.* 1/7
Mr. Edward Brown, *Kent-Island*, *P.* 1/
Mr. Robert Bryarly, *Baltimore*, *N. Y.* 1/8
Ensign Burns, *of the 45th Regiment*, *B.* 3/4

C.

Mr. Hall Caile, *Cambridge*, *B.* 3/4
Mr. John Calhoun, *Peach-bottom-Ferry, Cæcil*, *N. Y.* 2/6
Lieut. Campbell, *of the 45th Regiment*, *B.* 3/4
Mr. Wm. Catterall, *on board the Patuxent*, 2 *Lt.* *V.* 2/6
Mr. William Coale, *Elk-Ridge*, *N. Y.* 1/8
Lieut. Collingwood, *of the 45th Regiment*, *B.* 3/4

D.

Mr. Mitchel Dashiel, *Somerset*, *N. Y.* 1/8
Mr. John Defever, *Fort-Cumberland*, *N. Y.* 1/8

F.

Mr. James Frazer, *at Mr. Campbell's, Elk-Ridge*, *N.Y.* 1/6
Mr. David Fulton, *Maryland*, *B.* 3/4

G.

Mr. George Garnit, *Chester-Town*, *P.* 1/7
Mr. William Geddas, *at Col. Lloyd's*, *P.* 1/7
Mr. John Goddard, *Somerset*, *P.* 1/7
Mr. Charles Gordon, *Maryland*, *V.* 1/8
Mr. Richard Graham, *George-Town*, *P.* 1/10
Mr. Benjamin Griffies, *Schoolmaster, Baltimore*, *N. Y.* 1/8
Mr. Paul Griffiths, *at Jacob Boots, Kent County*, *P.* 2/6

H.

Mr. Jonathan Hall, *Townside, Chester River*, *V.* 2/3
Rev. John Hamilton, *Snow Hill*, *P.* 2/3
Mr. William Hamilton, *Upper Marlborough*, *P.* 2/3
Mr. Charles Harris, *Barber, near Port-Tobacco*, *P.* 2/3
Mr. Stephen Harris, *at Mr. Gov. Golé's, Somerset*, *N. Y.* 8/4
To henry herling Margat New Toan Chester maryland Hallafax } *P.* 2/7
Mr. Samuel Hill, *Cæcil*, *P.* 2/7
Mr. Thomas Hill, *on board the Patuxent*, *V.* 2/3
Mr. Robert Hodgson, *at Mr. Kelly's, at Benedict*, *V.* 2/3
Mr. John Hollis, *at Mr. Lowndes's, Bladensburg*, *N. Y.* 2/8
Mr. Ralph Holmes, *near Talbot Court-House*, *P.* 2/7
Mr. Edward Hough, *Port Pocomoke*, *N. Y.* 2/6
Mr. Ralph Hoult, *St. Mary's*, *N. Y.* 1/8
Capt. Eleazar Hubbill, *Worton Creek*, *P.* 2/3
Mr. Thomas Hughes, *on board the Patuxent*, *V.* 2/6
Mr. David Huxtar, *Kent-Island*, *V.* 2/3

K.

Mr. Patrick Keran, *Sassafras*, *Maryland*, *P.* 2/7
Mr. Thomas Kilbourn, *Charles-Town*, *N. Y.* 2/8

L.

Mr. John Lawson, *at Elk-River*, *P.* 2/3
Dr. Charles Leitch, *Frederick-Town, Cæcil*, *P.* 2/3

M.

Mrs. Mary Mac Fadden, *Charles-Town*, *N. Y.* 3/6
Mr. John Macky, *Cæcil*, *P.* 2/3
Mrs. Eleanor Mac Landen, *Cæcil*, *N. Y.* 2/8
Mr. Thomas Marsh, *Queen-Anne's*, *N. Y.* 2/8

N.

Mr. Nathaniel Natts, *Tuckahoe*, *P.* 2/3
Mr. William Nilson, *Snow Hill*, *P.* 2/3

P.

Mrs. Sarah Price, *Mouth of Bush-River*, *N. Y.* 3/8

Q.

Mr. James Quin, *Painter and Plaisterer, to be left with Mr. William Heggest Esquire High Sheriff In Exsill County Maryland These* } *P.* 2/10

R.

To Mr. Robert Ree *in Baltimore County Dear Creek and to the care of Mr. William Cimmer in suting ham In a mariCa* } *N. Y.* 2/8
Mr. James Richard, *Maryland*, *N. Y.* 3/8
Mr. James Rownd, *Snow Hill*, *B.* 3/6

S.

Mr. Samuel Scarfe, *Elk Ferry*, *N. Y.* 2/8
Capt. Alexander Scougall, *London-Town*, *P.* 2/3
William Smith, *Esq; Baltimore*, *N. Y.* 2/6
Mr. Richard Starkie, *at Mr. Walters's, Kent-Island*, *N.Y.* 2/3
Mr. Godwin Swift, *Charles County*, *P.* 1/3

W.

Mr. John Wallace, *to the care of Dr. Gus. Ross, Annapolis*, } *V.* 2/6
Mr. Andrew Wayt, *with Mr. Wheeler, Baltimore*, *N. Y.* 2/8
Col. Thomas White, *Baltimore*, *P.* 2/3

[*B.* Boston. *N.Y.* New-York. *P.* Pennsylvania. *V.* Virginia.]

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